tucky. His name was Watterson. Then there was a regular sham battle of popping Roman candles, screeching rockets and Chinese bombs, and the great tower of the Metropolitan building, as well as the Flatiron away across the park, stood out sharp and black edged against the glare of red and blue lights. But the showers kept on showering, which was bad for fuses and the fire powder in many pans. s) presently everybody who could went away from there and battered at the crowd inside.

The elderly gentleman was from Ken-

ALL BUNTING AND PICTURES WITHIN.

If there was an inch of space around the inner walls of Madison Square Garden that Tom Smith of Tammany hadn's swathed in red, white and blue it would have taken a spyglass to find it. The best detail of decoration was what looked like one gigantic American flag, and a flag as big as the whole Garden ceiling, although really it was sectioned and the parts artfully joined.

Pictures of Bryan and Chanler were displayed prodigally, although there was one of two portraits of the Nebraskan, notably a fierce water color daub on the front of the platform, that was little short of a libel on Mr. Bryan's amiable physiognomy. The picture makers had dealt far more humanely with Mr. Chanler As for the little campaign flags, the kind you wave around your head when you get all worked up and want to holler. there were as many thousands of them, e nearly, as there were noise makers. hach flag was two faced, Bryan on one

seemed to be a greater proportion of wemen, cheering women, women who bobbed up in boxes and on the main floor and sopranced for the candidates lustily. There was one, in a plain brown jacket, who slipped through the press of folk in the centre aisle and waving a flag frantically chirped for Hoke Smith.

'Oh, yew Hoke Smith of Geawguh!" she cried, and the crowd took up the call u til it became a roar, "Oh, you Hoke!" There was mighty little doing in the hour or more while the crowd was shifting and shuffling into seats, less of cheering than is usual at big Garden rallies. Now and then little waves of excitement rippled the quietude when the rumor ran around that Bryan was coming or that Chanler had been sighted and was standing on and off the Garden coast, but the flurries subsided speedily. Larky persons, hungering for excitement, yelped now and then, quick to respond to any excuse for vociferation. An elder y German in the front of the crowd lost his overcoat and lifted his voice in bitter complaint. The crowd cheered the elderly German and then cheered the overcoat. An unterrified suffragette, for a button

at the lapel of her mannish cost bore the legend, "Votes for Women," tried to win herself a seat in the press reservation, a section guarded with the utmost sternness by Joe Byrne and Joe Ahearn. When gently led away she declared haughtily that she would have her rights, so the crowd cheered the suffragette and then they cheered her rights.

Of souses there was a rich assortment, though for the most part, they were of the amiable variety, easily squelched but so candidate escaped their husky cheers or their ill-timed interruptions Eight were plucked from the bosoms of friends and chased out into the rain. Occasionally, before swift removal, they bossed the meeting with their raucous

But it was slow, sluggish and a little tiresome until J. Sergeant Cram leaned over the elevated platform and announced that he had the distinguished honor of presenting the chairman of the evening, the Hon. D-Cady Herrick. Whereupon they woke up and began to shout all at once. Before that only the entrance of Hoke Smith or of Henry Watterson or Augustus Thomas or of a few other Democratic headliners equally well known had provoked more than a fizzy cheer or two. But Judge Herrick touched But Judge Herrick touched er or two ff the vocal fireworks. He got as far as "Ladies and gentlemen,"

when a pair of unmitigated nuisances in a gallery began to cheer for something or somebody and there was clamor that drowned out the Judge. In a minute or two he was at it again and manfully. He walloped Theodore Roosevelt and the G. O. P. from trunk to tail while an acre of Democrats bellied the big flag overhead with their cheers.

G. O. P. from trunk to tail while an acre of Democrats bellied the big flag overhead with their cheers.

The President had acted as a king might act, said Judge Herrick, in sending out the members of his "household guard to retrieve a lost battle. Then he went after Mr. Roosevelt on the matter of disrespect for the courts, coming presently to this thunder maker:

"And now, despite the protests of the ablest men of his own party and the indignant remonstrances of the American people, he has dictated the nomination of his own successor who shall hold office while he goes on a hunting trip in Africal" And bang! crash! went the cheering. He started again, but a voice drawled:

"Not so loud, Judge!"

And Judge Herrick laughed with the crowd. That was a new kick, He objected to Mr. Roosevelt's dictating twice the nomination of Gov. Hughes, and pointed out that about twenty-five years ago a President of the United States tried to tell the people of this State who should be their Governor, and got his candidate snowed under by 200,000 votes. So far as Mr. Bryan's fitness to select the members of the Supreme Court of the United States was concerned, Judge Herrick thought he would rather trust members of the Supreme Court of the United States was concerned, Judge Herrick thought he would rather trust Bryan than Elihu Root. There was too much twisting of the Constitution to fit the Roosevelt-Root theory of greater centralization about Mr. Root to suit Judge Herrick.

Francis Claims The Whole West.

Ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri, a mighty good looking speaker, followed the Judge and claimed the whole West for Mr. Bryan. He had been talking for five days with commercial interests in this city, he said, and he had made up his mind that commercial men here do not see beyond the limits of Manhattan; that they were the narrowest passed of critters in the whole U.S. A. Then he get down to the Republican extravagance.

"What do you think they have spent in the last year? Well, \$1,800,000,000!"

Somebody bawled: "They need the money!" and a shrill voiced-citizen groaned: "Oocoohhh!"

Mr. Chanler was spied at that point in Gov. Francis's speech, and the growd promptly lost interect in Francis and climbed on chairs to yell and to see. Mr. Chanler showed his tall figure over the parapet of the speakers' stand a moment while he shook hands with Francis, then he retired modestly and let the Missourian talk on. FRANCIS CLAIMS THE WHOLE, WEST.

sourian talk on.

SEVEN MINUTE NOISE FOR CHANLES. A few minutes before 9 o'clock Judge Herrick asked that the crowd behave itself as an act of mercy to a tired man. He said Mr. Chanler's voice was pretty well frazzled out and oughtn't be strained unnecessarily. They made a seven minute noise for the candidate for Governor, who tried unavailingly many times to choke them off. ernor, who tried unavailingly many times to choke them off.

"Four years ago," said Judge Herrick,
"I thought I was running for Governor.
I introduce to you to-night a younger and
a better man who is running for Gover-

nor."
Mr. Chanler put the muffler on finally by saying: "When you are quite ready!"
I'll go on. Are you ready!"
"Yes-e-s-al" yelled the crowd.
He said he had been warned that if

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he tried to speak in the Garden he would very likely have to give up the rest of his campaigning, but when he took a look at the audience he thought he would take a chance. He reported signs of Democratic victory up State. He didn't take much stook in what polite persons whispered to him, but when they said they were going to vote the whole ticket from Bryan down he was ready to believe.

"We're all right up State," Mr. Chanler

"We're all right up State," Mr. Chanler reported they had said; "what are you going to do in New York?"
"We are going to put you in Albany," shouted a man from the body of the house.
"That's all right, my friend," retorted Mr. Chanler, "but it doesn't matter half so much about putting me in Albany as it does about putting Mr. Bryan in Washington."

ington:"
He said that Gov. Hughes apparently couldn't understand why he, Chanler was running at all; that the Governor didn't seem to understand how any hon-est, well meaning man could be opposed

side, Chanler on the other.

MANY WOMEN IN THE CROWD.

The crowd was much the same kind of crowd as you have seen before in the Garden, no doubt, except that there people that have assured him he is the most virtue of the collection of the collec most virtuous if not the only virtuous man in the State." [Laughter and applause.]
He declared that when he was nomi-

nated he resolved not to give an inch to Gov. Hughes, whereupon the Governor said:
"But all I want to find out is where Chanler is marching."

"He will find that out on November 3,"

said Mr. Chanler, and there He devoted some time to the issue of Republican extravagance and some to the public service boards. Of the latter

he said:

"I believe in making the commissioners elective and in forcing them to do their duty," he said. "As it is, they are highly paid nonentities. What have they done for you down here?"

for you down here?"

There were shouts of "Nothing!"

"If I couldn't find five men who would work—why, I would resign," said Mr. Chanler. "If I'm elected I'll find out what Chanier. If in elected I in ind out what they are doing and why they don't do it.' [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Chanler spoke not longer than

GUS THOMAS WINS 'EM.

After the crowd had roared itself oarse at the back of the candidate for hoarse at the Governor on his way to his seat Augustus Thomas was introduced as "one of the greatest orators of New York Democracy." Mr. Thomas did not seem to be as well known to the mass in the galleries as his predecessor, but after he had sprayed his predecessor, but after he had sprayed his attic wit on the house for a few minutes the dramatist had everybody with him.

"You will remember that at the last election one Rogers contributed \$100,000 to the campaign fund," said Mr. Thomas, "and Mr. Roosevelt in a grandstand fit of public rage ordered Mr. Cortelyou to return it. Mr. Cortelyou did not return it, and in his displeasure at this breach of command Mr. Roosevelt ordered him to become Secretary of the Treasury."

The crowd howled for more at this point and Mr. Thomas told them that in these troublous times of Rooseveltian strenussity "there is contention in every family whose size has not been determined, there is consternation in every

mined, there is consternation in every bird's nest where the parents do not know what the color of their eggs should be, and even the English language is tottering

nis appearance in the Garden. Mr. Smith attacked his task bravely, although dis-cursively, and was hammering on the problem of the filling of vocancies in the Supreme Court when a cheer sounded his appearance in the Garden. Mr. Smith from without.

A BOAR AS BRYAN APPEARS.

"It's a faise alarm," said the speaker as people began to pile up on the seats of their chairs and crane their necks, but hardly had the words come from his mouth when there was a roar from the back of the Garden against the Twenty-sixth street entrance. The roar grew in back of the Garden against the Iwenty-sixth street entrance. The roar grew in volume as the head of Mr. Bryan appeared above the shoulders of the escorting contingent of policemen through the southern entrance on the Twenty-sixth street side. Hoke Smith caught his cue, detached one of the heavy flags from the front of the speakers' stand and began to wave it.

front of the speakers' stand and began to wave it.

The cheering swept from floor to gallery, bounded against the sagging flags on the rafters and fell back to strengthen new roars below. Everybody stood on his seat. Those who sat near the edge of the galleries reached out and shook the heavy flags draped there until there were zigzag lines of red and white trembling about the double circle of the upper decks. Three times Mr. Bryan had to step to the front of the platform and show himself, and thrice the cheering, augmented by the brazen excesses of the band, gathered strength and broke out afresh. The peristent cheering wore a bit on the candidate's nerves and he turned sharply from left to right, waving down with his hands those who persisted in desultory barking.

"I am glad to begin the closing week of this campaign in this great commercial centre," Mr. Bryan began, "I am glad to be encouraged by the reports that come from your city and your State. I rejoice in the evidences of a victory so large that the East and West, North and South will claim a part in that victory.

"I desire to present a few thoughts

Tory.

"I desire to present a few thoughts appropriate to the closing week of the campaign, but before I speak of issues the privilege of saying a word about I beg the privilege of saying a word about candidates."

"Talk about yourself, Bill!" came the

"Talk about yourself, Bill!" came the clarion ory from the gallery, and Mr. Bryan joined in the hearty laugh that swept the Garden.

"I want to urge your support for all the candidates for Congress that are here represented to-night. I expect to be in Wasinghton after the fourth day of March iprolonged cheers] and I want to find there a Democratic Congress.

"The President can act as an executive in an executive appoint without the aid of Congress, but he cannot participate in legislation except as he cooperates with Congress. I aspire to the Presidency. It is not the honor of the office that attracts me. It is not because I shall find tracts me. It is not because I shall find great pleasure in distributing patronage. There is one thing that makes that office attractive to me and that is that the Pressent participates in legislation, and I be-

lieve that legislation-remedial legisla-"I believe the country is ripe for that legislation and that if we have there a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President, both Congress and the President being pledged to the Denver platform, it will be possible to send to the Sensit receives of the Transverse converse.

Senate measure after measure carrying out the reforms outlined in that platform, and that with a majority of the American people behind us we can demand that the Senate submit to the will of the people."

Mr. Bryan turned aside to drop a word of praise for Mr Chanler and the whole State Democratic ticket. Because they

of praise for Mr Chanler and the whole State Democratic ticket. Because they were helping in the fight for reforms the speaker bespoke the solid support of Democracy for them. "People vote for 'candidates because of what the candidates stand for," he continued. "I want to show you what our candidates stand for."

"We know where you stand," came the interruption. "Don't think for a minute that we don't."

interruption. "Don't think for a minute that we don't."
"I charge that the Republican leaders no longer lead the Republican voters,"
Mr. Bryan continued, "that they no
longer represent the rank and file of their
party. I believe that to-day our platform
better expresses the real desire of the
majority of the Republicans than their
own.

"Let me call your attention to the de-parture of the Republican leaders from the ideals of their earlier leaders. I charge that to-day it misrepresents the moral sense of the country and misrepre-sents the conscience of the American

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS. Getting down to the issues Mr. Bryan began on campaign contributions. His speech in part follows:

The Republican national committee has promised to let you know after election what contributions have been made to that committee, but the Republican Conressional committee has not yet announced that you will ever know what contributions have been made to it. If the Republican national committee can defend its action in promising to make public the contri-butions after the election, how will the Republican Congressional committee de known these contributions at all? conclusion do you draw from the failure of this Congressional committee to promispublicity even after the election? There is only one conclusion, and that is that that committee is to be made the bind pool into which all those contributions will b poured which are too tainted to be made known even after the election. [Applause. There is no other explanation, and my friends, unsatisfactory as it is to have that publication postponed until after the elec-tion, the Republican Congressional com-

mittee will even not promise that.

Mr. Taft has gone so far as to try to de fend the action of his committee in delaying the publication until after the election. And what excuse does he give? Why he says that if you knew before the election what centributions were being made a false impression might be created. But, my friends, will not that false impression be created after the election if they publish what they are not willing to publish before the election? What is the difference? Why a false impression after the election will not affect the vote [laughter]; a false impression before the election might affect the vote. What does this excuse mean It means that they will not let you know before the election what contributions are being made for fear you will not vote the Republican ticket. And what does that mean? What does that mean? It means that if you vote for the Republican ticket you are likely to be sorry for it when you find out what has been going on. (Laughter

I submit to you that our plan appeal to the moral sentiment of the country, to the awakened conscience of the nation. And, my friends, I want to make this prediction, that whether we win or lose this reform that we are inaugurating will become the law of this land and the Republican party will be compelled to yield at last to the moral sentiment. And if there be Republicans here let me say this to them, that they may defeat me if they will, but they cannot deny to me the credit that history will give me for helping to give an impulse

on its last legs."

Hoke Smith of Georgia drew the evil task of having to still the restless waves in the audience until such time as Mr. Bryan, then very near due, should make by the first task of the massles. I charge it with a description of the massles of the country in the refusal. of the people of the country in the refusa of its convention to indorse the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. It not only sinned but sinned without excuse. Five times the national House of Representatives has indorsed this reform by a practically unanimous vote. Nearly two-thirds of the States of the Union have

indorsed it through their Legislatures. There is not a State in the Union in which there is not an overwhelming majority of the people in favor of the direct election of Senators. A large majority of the Republicans in every State of the Unfor are in favor of it, and yet the leaders of that party in national convention assembled were so dominated by predatory wealth that they betrayed even the Republicans and overwhelmingly defeated a proposition to put the election of Senators in the

hands of the people. REPLIES TO ROOSEVELT. The Republican party used to claim hat it represented the constitutional that it thought of the country. It insisted that it gave expression to the views of statesmen and that the policy of that party was in harmony with the Constitution. day the Republican party is not the de-fender of the Constitution; to-day the Republican leaders do not regard constitu-tional limitations. And in this respect the present President and the Republican candidate for President are not exceptions

to the rule. President Roosevelt has disregarded constitutional limitations. This govern-ment is not a government of one man. Applause. This government is framed upon the theory that absolute power is not odged anywhere except with the people themselves. The executive power is vested in the President, legislative power in Congress, judicial power with the court. Democratic position is that each department of government must be independent and in position to act independently for the protection of the Constitution. [Applause.] The President has no more right to trespass upon the power of the court or upon the power of Congress than Congress has to trespass upon the power of the court or the President or than the court has

to invade the domain of the legislature of the executive. [Applause.] The Democratic party stands for this in-terpretation of the Constitution: The President is to be President, is to exercise the power to coerce a Congress or to coerce a court: each department has its responsi bility and must live up to it. The President criticised Mr. Gompers the other day for criticising [great applause] for criticising I submit that Mr. Gompers has never criticised the courts more severely than President Roosevelt himself has criti-

cised the courts. [Applause.] ROOSEVELT'S ONE SIDED FRIENDSHIPS. The President is now issuing a daily bul-

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letin assuring the people that Mr. Tast is the friend of labor, My friends, there is a certain mutuality about friendship; both a sides have to be consuited, and Mr. Recoevelt consults only one side when he discusses Mr. Tast as the friend of labor.

I care not what he may say about Mr. Tast's friendship, for labor. Mr. Tast's record shows that he not in sympathy with those who toil in this country. I called him the "father of government by injunction."

So many people had said it that I thought I could safely use the term, but he found fault with what I said and denied that he was the father of government by injunc tion. Well, I am so anxious to observe the proprieties that I will not use a term the he objects to, so I will not call him "father any more, but he used the writ so of and so willingly that I am sure he is a bl relative of some kind and I will let him fix the degree of relationship. [Applause and

Here is something that I hope will engage his attention for the rest of the campaign It is a decision rendered by him in the case of Tomas vs. the Cincinnati, N. O. & T. P Railway Company, reported in 62 Federal Reporter, page 669. In that case Mr. Taft rendered a decision authorizing the receiver to make a out of 10 per cent. in the wages of the railway employees, and he rendered that decision in 1894 when the same ques-tion came before other Judges. The same question came before Judge Gallwell and he refused to authorize a cut of 10 per cent. in the wages of the employees, and when these employees who were affected by Judge Taft's decision filed a petition, made an application to have the wages restored to the former amount, Mr. Taft in rejecting their appeal used this language:

Their appeal is exactly like that of an appeal from an employee to an employer, except that while the employer may be moved by considerations of charity, a limited in the exercise of its dis cretion to such action as may be consistent with the preservation of the property and its due administration in the interests

of those who own it.

He denied to these men any legal right to appeal, and merely, without setting a precedent, permi ted them to state their case, and then informed them that an ordihear them and heed them, but that in his court he had to consider the questions of property. I ask you, Are not questions that affect the livelihood of a human being in the employ of the railroad upon an equal in that road? The employees ought not to be put in the attitude of asking charity when they ask that their rights shall be cided on its merits.

We ask for a limitation of the writ of injunction so that is shall not be issued in a labor dispute unless the conditions are such that would justify it if there were no labor Republicans opposed: but, my friends, this is not so wild a proposition as you might imagine. They tell you now that any criticism of the court is an attack upon our judicial system: I want to show you how opinion has changed on this subject.

ROOSEVELTIAN EXTRACTS.

There was an opinion expres sed on gov ernment by injunction about twelve years ago. Let me read you what was then said: The men who object to what they style government by injunction are, as regards the essential principles of government in hearty sympathy with their remote skinclad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stoneheaded axes and ate the hardy and woolly rhinoceros; they are interesting as representing a geneologi cal survival, but they are dangerous living

factors in our present life."

Now, whose classic language is that?

That is the language of Theodore Roesevelt in 1896. At that time he did not have a very high opinion of a man who criticis courts and objected to government by injunction, and yet in December of 1906 in a message to Congress he uses this language: Yet there are many Judges who assume as a matter of course the granting of a pre-

liminary injunction to the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases. and there have undoubtedly been flagran wrongs committed by Judges in connec The Republican party used to claim that it represented the thought and aspirations has few years, although I think much less Such Judges by their unwise act

mensely strengthened the hands of those who are striving entirely to do away with the power of injunction, and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American people ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters affecting labor or in matters affecting corporations, it will be well nigh impossible to prevent its abolition. In ten years the President learned that

many Judges were guilty of flagrant abus and that unless these abuses were corrected it would be impossible to preserve the writ. Another one of our theories which they condemn is that we demand the right of trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.
And this Judge Taft says is the worst, the most insidious attack ever made upon the judicial system. My friends, we simply indorse a measure that passed a Republican Senate twelve years ago by a majority so unanimous that they did not call the roll, and when that debate was being carried on only one Senator voted against it. Only one spoke against it, and that was Senator Platt of Connecticut.

Mr. Bryan talked more of bank de-posits, touched on trusts and the panic and the tariff and then said:

The President has indicated his choice to the Republican party with great emphasis. I do not believe it was right; I do not believe that a President has a right to be a dictator even in his own party as to hould be nominated to take his place. [Applause and cheers.

Don't tell me that the President is a good man and that he made the appointment of a good man. It is too much of a reflection on the Republican party to say that the Republicans did not have sense enough to pick out a good man without the Presi dent telling them who it is. If it is impossible for the Republicans to make a selec tion that is worthy without the President's help, then the Republican party is likely to be in sore straits some day, for even good men cannot live always and what will the Republican party do when the President dies and it has nobody to tell it what to do? But even if you say that the Presiden had a right to dictate to his own party deny that he has a right to dictate to the entire country. I object to the degradation of the office of the Presidency. I aspire to that office. It was held by Washington and by Jefferson. It was held by Jackson and by Lincoln, and if I take it I want to

take it with those same traditions still clinging to it. [Applause.] I do not want it thrown into the arens of politics and made a football between the parties. I have a right to say to the President, "Hands off!" and let us fight this out, and let the American people settle the ques

Possibly the most marked demonstration of the evening followed Mr. Bryan's speech. He stopped talking at midnight. There was a great scramble from those on the speaker's standato get to him. Police Captain Walling had smuggled twenty or so policemen in uniform to this back of the stand and formed a lane of other handy policemen down the back way out through the Twenty-eighth street entrance. Charles F. Murphy, Sheriff Tom Foley and Gov. Hoke Smith formed a bodyguard. Murphy got Mr. Bryan's cost from somebody and at the former's suggestion the latter stopped long enough to don the garment.

When Mr. Bryan got to the Garden he was escorted by ten national committeemen. In the crush the committeemen lost their candidate or the candidate lost the committeemen. Anyway, when the police pushed Bryan through the docr-

ANOTHER GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

way and simmed the door ten indignant leaders were on the wrong side of it. Eventually Police Captain Carson steered them into the Garden through a side door.

BRYAN DINES IN WET CLOTHES And Cuts Out the Parade to Get a Change

-Street Crowds Disappe Mr. Bryan arrived at the Democrati Club, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-sixth street, at 8 o'clock, two hours behind schedule and in clothes very wet from the rain he had encountered in Westchester. The eating part of the dinne had gone on without the guest of honor and Mr. Bryan, Gov. Jennings, Mr. Maol and the others of Mr. Bryan's party at their dinner in fifteen minutes while the automobile parade was being organize

The candidate was greeted with man cheers and many tigers when he entered the big dining room of the club, and after be had finished his dinner he was brought downstairs to speak for a moment to the club members and guests.

He repeated his assertion that the Demografic increase this year is in every section. "There is not a State so far as we have learned where we are not gaining and the Republicans losing," he said. Also he repeated that the gain came from every walk of life. His words were very optimistic and were loudly applauded.

Among those at the dinner were Nor man E. Mack, Charles F. Murphy, Vice-Chairman Robert S. Hudspeth, Senator Charles A. Culberson, Francis Burton Harrison, Justice Warren W. Foster, Josephus Daniels, David R. Francis Edward F. Golbra, M. D. Cary, Herman Ridder, Samuel Untermyer, Sheriff Ton Foley, Francis K. Pendleton, President McGowan, John R. Dunlop, Richard Croker, Jr., John F. Carroll, D-Cady Herrick, John D. Crimmins and Augustus

Van Wyck. Before the parade started Mr. Bryan was prevailed upon by his managers to give up taking part in the parade and instead to go direct to the Hoffman House and change his clothes. The parade therefore, with its fifty automobiles, started without him. Red fires were burning up and down Fifth avenue from the clubhouse and a fringe of people with prowds at the corners and about the club, were waiting for a glimpse of

the candidate. The route led east to Third avenue and down the avenue as far as Thirty-second

down the avenue as far as Thirty-second street, down Second avenue to First street, into the Bowery, and then through Eldridge, Rivington, Essex and Houston streets to Hamilton Fish Park. Along most of this route the red fires burned on both sides of the street. In front of the Democratic clubs stands had been erected and fireworks and bands and such things marked the spots.

Third avenue was well filled with a crowd which had been waiting for some time to see Mr. Bryan and was to be disappointed, and the further downtown you got the worse the crowd was until when the Bowery was reached the police had some trouble making room for the automobiles to pass. After leaving the Bowery and turning into the narrow streets of the lower East Side the crowds continued to increase in density. They did not put off their shouting until they should see Mr. Bryan, but yelled as soon as the police automobile at the head of the parade came in sight and continued until the car had passed.

"Where's Bryan," was shouted from

the parade came in sight and continued until the car had passed.

"Where's Bryan?" was shouted from every hand, and when he did not appear there was disappointment, although perhaps a majority did not knew for sure whether he was in one of the cars or not. Hamilton Fish Park was a solid block of people, chiefly from the tenements in the immediate neighborhood. Mr. Bryan was there when the parade arrived and was speaking. The police estimated that there were 25,000 persons in the park—nobody else tried to put an estimate on the immense crowd which clung to the fence on all sides and packed every foot of space between.

3 o'clock speech befor in City Hall Park.

QUICK TOUR OF WESTCHESTER.

Keeping Up Appeals to Roosevelt Not to Interfere-Misses Taft by an Hour.

Travelling by automobile William Jennings Bryan spoke in Yonkers, Tuckahoe, White Plains, Port Chester, New Rochelle and Mount Vernon yesterday afternoon and was greeted by large audiences at every step. At Port Chester he ran into a crowd of 10,000, who only an hour previous had heard William H. Taft. He was obliged to hold two meetings, one in St. Mary's Hall and the other in the public square. Many who had come to hear Mr. Taft remained to hear his opponent. Mr. Bryan was introduced in Yonkers

by City Judge Beal and addressed a crowd of 10,000. At White Plains he talked to a crowd of \$,000, which had assembled in front of the Westchester county court house, and afterward took luncheon at the home of N. C. Reynal, the polo player.
When the candidate resched Port
Chester he was greeted by his old friend and associate in Congress William Ryan, who introduced him to an audience of 300 persons at St. Mary's Hall. This meeting was rather slim owing to the small size of the hall, but when he reached the public square his machine was surrounded by the biggest crowd he has seen since leaving Yonkers. Standing on the seat of the car, he talked for twenty minutes. The meetings in New Roobelle and Mount Vernon were held in the local theatres, which were packed.

Bryan's Schedule To-day. The schedule arranged for Mr. Bryan

to-day follows:
The Order of Acorns at 1416 Broadway, 10 A. M.; labor meeting at the Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, at noon; Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, at noon;
Long Island City, 2 P. M., then to Jersey
City with speeches at West Side Park,
the West Side playground and St. Peter's
Hall; address before the College Men's
Democratic Club at the Hoffman House
at 5 o'clock; Sulser's Park, Harlem, 7 P. M.,
followed by meetings is Brooklyn at
Prospect Hall, Clermont Avenue Rink,
Congress Hall, Central Hall, Palace Hall
and Eckford Hall.

ONE WOMAN GREETS HIM SO AT WALDORF MEETING.

Candidate Recovers Quickly, Side-steps Gracefully and Entertains the Women's Democratic Club With Bo-marks on the Brotherhood of Man. The latest object of public osculatory

demonstration by patriotic femininity the Hon. William Jennings Bryan. happened yesterday noon just as he was entering the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, where the Women's Democratic Club of New York city was holding a reception in his honor.

The candidate apparently was a trifle embarrassed by the onslaught, which was conducted entirely by one woman who for her part wasn't embarrassed at all: She said, however, that she didn't care to have her name published, as she had done what she had done not for notoriety but as an evidence of her principles. Mr. Bryan soon recovered sufficiently to assume his characteristic campaign smile and to work his way toward Mrs. John Sherman Crosby, president of the club. by a series of skilful flank movements that precluded the possibility of a repeti-

Mrs. Crosby and several hundred other women and at least fifty men had been tion costs nothing. waiting patiently since 10 o'clock for a sight of Mr. Bryan, and when he finally did put in an appearance at 12:30 the enthu-siasm which they had been bottling up for more than two hours vented itself in a wild cheer. Owing to the preponderance of the sex that can't vote the cheer was pitched in a high key, and Mr. Bryan looked more disturbed than he had at the kiss. He seemed to be cheered somewhat, however, when a man in the musicians' gallery sang the campaign song "Billy Boy," the concluding stanza of which is:

So now get up and dust, Billy Boy, Billy Boy, To Washington or bust, Billy Boy. To Washington or bust, Billy Boy We've backed you twice before. And would do it ten times more, But victory's now in store, Billy Boy.

Mrs. Crosby said that Billy Boy was here to speak for himself; there was anther cheer, and then the silver tongue fell upon the waiting air.

Every person present was soothed and

comforted by its soft cadences. The sentiments to which it gave utterance

fence on all sides and packed every foot duced such tumultuous excitement that of apace between.

Mr. Bryan in his short speech here cover of this excitement the guest of eulogized the Jewish race and told what it had done and what it yet could do for shaking hands with more than a dozen

Mr. Bryan in his short speech sere eulogized the Jewish race and told what it had done and what it yet could do for the betterment of the country. Then he gave a brief resumé of the issues of the campaign, and closed with a plea for support of the Democratic ticket on the ground that the party was fighting for good government and for a change in present conditions.

From the park Mr. Bryan, accompanied in now only by the various committees, was driven immediately to Madison Square Garden, cutting out for the time the meetings in Cooper Union and the Palm Garden in East Fifty-eighth street.

Mr. Bryan was down for a speech, that the candidate couldn't was sent to New Brighton, Staten at 11:50 o'clock Mr. Bryan took the autorowd had been restlessly awaiting his coming. There he delivered the same speech he had just given in tabloid form.

The next jump was to the Palm Garden, at Fifty-eighth street and Lexington at Fifty-eighth street to route to Cooper Union, where a great crowd had been restlessly awaiting his coming. There he delivered the same at 11:50 o'clock Mr. Bryan took the autorowd had been restlessly awaiting his coming. There he delivered the same at Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, where a still briefer speech was the reward of strained patience on the same are of the audience. Near 1 o'clock Mr. Bryan returned to the Hoffman House, there to wait until time for the so c'lock apeech before the night workers in City Hall Park.

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DIED.

ARMSTEAD.—On October 25, 1908, Henry H. Armstead, at Sea Gate.
Funeral private, New Haven, Conn., Tuesday afternoon, October 27.
BINGHAM.—Suddenly, on October 25, 1908, at Baltimore, Md., Rev. H. am Bingham, D. D., of Honolulu, Hawaii.

GRAY.—Suddenly, on Subsizy, October 25, Mary C. P. Gray. Funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church. Larchmont, on Tuesday, October 27, at 1

Larchmont, on Tuesday, October 27, at 1 P. M.

EENYON.—On Sunday, October 25, 1808, after a long iliness. Frederick William Eenyon, son of the late Garshom P. and Dlane L. Kenyon, Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 115 Weat 66th st., on Tuesday afternoon, October 27, at 2 o'clock.

KERR.—On October 25, 1808, Mary J., widow of William Kerr, in her 25d year.

Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 35 Sussex av., corner of Hellywood av., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday, October 27, at 230 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Grove's t. station on arrival of 120 P. M. irain from New York, D., L. & W. R. R.

LE BOUTILAJER.—On Sunday, October 25, 1808, in her 57th year, Elizabeth, eidest daughter of Margaret and the late Thomas Le Boutiller.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the functs and relatives are invited to attend to functal estrictes at her late residence. 80 East 26th st., New York, Wednesday morn-ing, October 28, 1608, at haif past 10 o'clock. MARKIN.—On Monday evening, October 24, William J. Marrin, in the 70th year of his age.

MARRIN.—On Monday evening, October 26, William J. Marrin, insthe 70th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McDERMOTT.—On Monday, October 26, at his residence, 80 Orescent av., Jersey City, Alian Langdon McDermott, aged 64 years.

Funeral private.

ROGERS.—On Sunday, October 25, 1908, after a lingering filnees, William Henry, eitlest son of the late William B. and Emeline Rogers. In the 72d year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral survices at his late pesidence, 108 Hancock et., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday evening, October 27, 1908, at 8 o'clock. Interminist private.

SENVIN.—At Warwick, N. Y., on October 26, 1908, John Magie, aged 28 years.

Funeral from the home of his mother, Mrs. S. A. F., Senvin, Wednesday afternoon, at 120 o'clock.

TAYLOH.—Suddenly, on October 18, John Stir-Bing Taylor, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral service at his late residence, 564 Lincoln place, Brooklyn, at 10:30 Wednesday morning.